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10/722,755	11/26/2003	Ariel Rudolph	CE11014J	7291

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Larry G. Brown
Motorola, Inc.
Law Department
8000 West Sunrise Boulevard
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33322

EXAMINER
DOBROWOLSKI, AGNES

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2626	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/722,755	RUDOLPH, ARIEL
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Agnes Dobrowolski	2626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>26 November 2003</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-16* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-16* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>26 November 2003</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This office action is responsive to Application No.10/722755 filed on 11/26/2003. Claims

1-16 are pending and have been examined.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3.   Claim 8 and 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Aoshima (US

Patent 6,308,087).

Claim 8. Aoshima teaches, a method of providing a translational dictionary, comprising

the steps of:

storing at least one translational dictionary in a memory of a communications device

(Fig. 2 Translated word Data memory 17);

receiving at the communications device a signal from a network; **(Fig. 3 Start receiving**

process S102, for radio transmission)

recognizing at least one target language from the receipt of the network signal; **(Fig.3 Is**

information message in native language? Step 108, Also Steps 104, 105, 107 judge the target

language)

comparing the target language to a base language of the communications device **(Col. 7,**

lines 30-52; and

accessing from the memory the translational dictionary **(Fig. 2 Translated word Data memory 17)** if the target language does not match the base language and if the translational dictionary corresponds to the target language. **(Fig. 2 Automatic translation Unit 16)**

Claim 16. Aoshima teaches, a communications device for providing a translational dictionary, comprising:

a memory for storing at least one translational dictionary; **(Fig. 2 Translated word Data memory 17)**;

a transceiver for receiving a signal from a network**(Fig. 3 Start receiving process S102, for radio transmission)**; and

a processor, wherein said processor is programmed to: recognize at least one target language from the receipt of the network signal **(Fig.3 "Is information message in native language?"Step 108, Also Steps 104, 105, 107 judge the target language)**;

compare the target language to a base language of said communications device**(Col. 7, lines 30-52)**; and

access from said memory the translational dictionary **(Fig. 2 Translated word Data memory 17)** if the target language does not match the base language and if the translational dictionary corresponds to the target language. **(Fig. 2 Automatic translation Unit 16)**

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
>
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
>
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
>
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
>
> manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claims 1- 7 and 9-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Aoshima (US Patent 6,308,087) in view of Levin (US Patent 6,996,520)

Claim 1. Aoshima teaches, a method of providing a translational dictionary, comprising

the steps of:

receiving at a communications device a signal from a network; **(Fig. 3 Start receiving**

process S102, for radio transmission)

recognizing at least one target language from the receipt of the network signal; **(Fig.3 Is**

information message in native language? Step 108)

comparing the target language to a base language of the communications device **(Col. 7,**

lines 30-52)

Aoshima does not explicitly teach "selectively transferring to the communications device

a translational dictionary of the target language if the target language does not match the base

language. "

In the same field of endeavor, Levin teaches, **"If the user has not previously used or stored a dictionary, or if the previously used or stored dictionary is determined not to be appropriate as at step 136, the context of the inputted text is analyzed, as at step 138. Based on the contextual analysis of the text to be translated, the system of the present invention checks the dictionary database to determine whether there is an appropriate domain or sub-domain dictionary for the given core language pair and for the context determined to best suit the translation goal of the user, as at 140. If so, the dictionary is selected as at 142 and deployed as at 150, before the translated text is ultimately transferred as at 152 in accordance with the user's original request. Col. 14 lines 39-52)**

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to selectively transfer to the communications device a translational dictionary of the target language if the target language does not match the base language as taught by Levin in the method of Aoshima because transferring only needed dictionaries to a communication device saves memory space and the ability to transfer new dictionaries to a communication device allows for a large array of translation dictionaries to exist for user advantage.

Claim 2. Aoshima and Levine teach, the method according to claim 1, Aoshima further discloses comprising the steps of: if the target language does not match the base language, **(Fig.3 Is information message in native language? Step 108)**

Aoshima does not explicitly teach," notifying a user that the translational dictionary of the target language is available for transfer; and giving the user the option of accepting the

transfer of the translational dictionary of the target language. In the same field of endeavor,

Levin teaches, "**If the user has not previously used or stored a dictionary, or if the**

previously used or stored dictionary is determined not to be appropriate as at step 136, the

context of the inputted text is analyzed, as at step 138. Based on the contextual analysis of

the text to be translated, the system of the present invention checks the dictionary database

to determine whether there is an appropriate domain or sub-domain dictionary for the

given core language pair and for the context determined to best suit the translation goal of

the user, as at 140. If so, the dictionary is selected as at 142 and deployed as at 150, before

the translated text is ultimately transferred as at 152 in accordance with the user's original

request. Col. 14 lines 39-52)

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention was made to selectively transfer to the communications device a translational

dictionary of the target language if the target language does not match the base language as

taught by Levin in the method of Aoshima because transferring only needed dictionaries to a

communication device saves memory space and the ability to transfer new dictionaries to a

communication device allows for a large array of translation dictionaries to exist for user

advantage.

Claim 3. Aoshima and Levine teaches the method according to claim 1, Aoshima further

discloses, wherein the signal received from the network includes a Mobile Network Country

Code and wherein said recognizing step further comprises recognizing the target language from

the receipt of the Mobile Network Country Code in the network signal. **(The received message**

is not translated into the native language when it is judged that the native language is used

in the received message. The first step may be executed by comparing an area code and
country code in the received message with an area code and country code held by the
receiver. Col. 2 lines 52-58)

Claim 4. Aoshima teaches the method according to claim 3, further comprising the step
of (Fig.2 radio selective caller receiver 10) storing into memory at least one value associated
with the Mobile Network Country Code (native language country code memory (fifth
memory) 26) and at least one value associated with the base language (home country/ area
code memory (fourth memory) 25) wherein the values associated with the Mobile Network
Country Code identify target languages. (The received message is not translated into the
native language when it is judged that the native language is used in the received message.
The first step may be executed by comparing an area code and country code in the received
message with an area code and country code held by the receiver. Col. 2 lines 52-58)

Claim 5. Aoshima and Levine teaches the method according to claim 1, Aoshima further
discloses, wherein the target language is a primary language that is spoken in a first country and
the base language is a primary language that is spoken in a second country, wherein the network
is located in the first country. (Fig. 3 "Is transmission station received message local
transmission station or non-local transmission station?" Step 105; Also Col. Col. 7 lines 1-
9)

Claim 6. Aoshima and Levine teaches the method according to claim 1, Aoshima further
discloses, further comprising the step of signaling the network from the communications device
that the target language does not match the base language. (Fig. 3, If the language is in a non-

native language the message gets translated, but if the message is in the native language it

gets displayed and receiving stops, network won't send)

Claim 7. Aoshima and Levine teaches, the method according to claim 1, but Aoshima

does not explicitly, "wherein said selectively transferring step further comprises selectively

transferring to the communications device a translational dictionary of the target language unless

the translational dictionary of the target language has been previously transferred to the

communications device."

In the same field of endeavor, Levine teaches, ""**If the user has not previously**

used or stored a dictionary, or if the previously used or stored dictionary is determined not

to be appropriate as at step 136, the context of the inputted text is analyzed, as at step 138.

Based on the contextual analysis of the text to be translated, the system of the present

invention checks the dictionary database to determine whether there is an appropriate

domain or sub-domain dictionary for the given core language pair and for the context

determined to best suit the translation goal of the user, as at 140. If so, the dictionary is

selected as at 142 and deployed as at 150, before the translated text is ultimately

transferred as at 152 in accordance with the user's original request. Col. 14 lines 39-52)

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention was made to selectively transfer to the communications device a translational

dictionary of the target language if the target language does not match the base language as

taught by Levin in the method of Aoshima because transferring only needed dictionaries to a

communication device saves memory space and the ability to transfer new dictionaries to a

communication device allows for a large array of translation dictionaries to exist for user

advantage.

Claim 9. Aoshima teaches, a communications device that provides a translational

dictionary, comprising:

a transceiver for receiving a signal from a network(**Fig. 1 Internet**);

and a processor, wherein said processor is programmed to:

recognize at least one target language from the receipt of the network signal(**Fig.3 Is**

information message in native language? Step 108); and

compare the target language to a base language of said communications device; **(Col. 7,**

lines 30-52;

Aoshima does not explicitly teach, "wherein the network selectively transfers to said

communications device a translational dictionary of the target language if said processor

determines that the target language does not match the base language."

In the same field of endeavor, Levin teaches, **"If the user has not previously used or**

stored a dictionary, or if the previously used or stored dictionary is determined not to be

appropriate as at step 136, the context of the inputted text is analyzed, as at step 138. Based

on the contextual analysis of the text to be translated, the system of the present invention

checks the dictionary database to determine whether there is an appropriate domain or

sub-domain dictionary for the given core language pair and for the context determined to

best suit the translation goal of the user, as at 140. If so, the dictionary is selected as at 142

and deployed as at 150, before the translated text is ultimately transferred as at 152 in

accordance with the user's original request. Col. 14 lines 39-52)

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention was made to selectively transfer to the communications device a translational

dictionary of the target language if the target language does not match the base language as

taught by Levin in the method of Aoshima because transferring only needed dictionaries to a

communication device saves memory space and the ability to transfer new dictionaries to a

communication device allows for a large array of translation dictionaries to exist for user

advantage.

Claim 10. Aoshima and Levine teach, the communications device according to claim 9,

Aoshima further discloses "wherein if the target language does not match the base language,

(Fig.3 Is information message in native language? Step 108)

Aoshima does not explicitly teach" processor is further programmed to notify a user

through a user interface that the translational dictionary of the target language is available for

transfer and to give the user through a menu the option of accepting the transfer of the

translational dictionary of the target language. "

In the same field of endeavor, Levin teaches, **"If the user has not previously used or**

stored a dictionary, or if the previously used or stored dictionary is determined not to be

appropriate as at step 136, the context of the inputted text is analyzed, as at step 138. Based

on the contextual analysis of the text to be translated, the system of the present invention

checks the dictionary database to determine whether there is an appropriate domain or

sub-domain dictionary for the given core language pair and for the context determined to

best suit the translation goal of the user, as at 140. If so, the dictionary is selected as at 142

and deployed as at 150, before the translated text is ultimately transferred as at 152 in

accordance with the user's original request. Col. 14 lines 39-52)

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention was made to selectively transfer to the communications device a translational

dictionary of the target language if the target language does not match the base language as

taught by Levin in the method of Aoshima because transferring only needed dictionaries to a

communication device saves memory space and the ability to transfer new dictionaries to a

communication device allows for a large array of translation dictionaries to exist for user

advantage.

Claim 11. Aoshima and Levine teach the communications device according to claim 9,

Aoshima further discloses, wherein the signal received from the network includes a Mobile

Network Country Code and wherein said recognizing step further comprises recognizing the

target language from the receipt of the Mobile Network Country Code in the network signal.

(The received message is not translated into the native language when it is judged that the

native language is used in the received message. The first step may be executed by

comparing an area code and country code in the received message with an area code and

country code held by the receiver. Col. 2 lines 52-58)

Claim 12. Aoshima teach the communications device **(Fig.2 radio selective caller**

receiver 10) according to claim 11, further comprising a memory, wherein at least one value

associated with the Mobile Network Country Code **(native language country code memory**

(fifth memory) 26) and at least one value associated with the base language **(home country/**

area code memory (fourth memory) 25) are stored in said memory, wherein the values

associated with the Mobile Network Country Code identify target languages. **(The received**

message is not translated into the native language when it is judged that the native

language is used in the received message. The first step may be executed by comparing an

area code and country code in the received message with an area code and country code

held by the receiver. Col. 2 lines 52-58)

    Claim 13. Aoshima and Levine teach, the communications device according to claim 9,

Aoshima further discloses, wherein the target language is a primary language that is spoken in a

first country and the base language is a primary language that is spoken in a second country,

wherein the network is located in the first country. **(Fig. 3 "Is transmission station received**

message local transmission station or non-local transmission station?" Step 105; Also Col.

Col. 7 lines 1-9)

    Claim 14. Aoshima teaches, the communications device according to claim 9, wherein

said processor is further programmed to signal the network through said transceiver that the

target language does not match the base language. **(Fig. 3, If the language is in a non-native**

language the message gets translated, but if the message is in the native language it gets

displayed and receiving stops, network won't send)

    Claim 15. Aoshima and Levine teach, the communications device according to claim 9,

Aoshima does not explicitly teach, wherein the network selectively transfers to said

communications device the translational dictionary unless the network has previously transferred the translational dictionary to said communications device.

In the same field of endeavor, Levin teaches, **"If the user has not previously used or stored a dictionary, or if the previously used or stored dictionary is determined not to be appropriate as at step 136, the context of the inputted text is analyzed, as at step 138. Based on the contextual analysis of the text to be translated, the system of the present invention checks the dictionary database to determine whether there is an appropriate domain or sub-domain dictionary for the given core language pair and for the context determined to best suit the translation goal of the user, as at 140. If so, the dictionary is selected as at 142 and deployed as at 150, before the translated text is ultimately transferred as at 152 in accordance with the user's original request. Col. 14 lines 39-52)**

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to selectively transfer to the communications device a translational dictionary of the target language if the target language does not match the base language as taught by Levin in the method of Aoshima because transferring only needed dictionaries to a communication device saves memory space and the ability to transfer new dictionaries to a communication device allows for a large array of translation dictionaries to exist for user advantage.

Conclusion

6.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

7.   Chang et al. (US Patent 5,771,283)

8.   Caccuro et al. (US Patent 5,440,615)

9.   Trudeau (US Patent 5,987,401)

10.   Yamauchi et al. (US Patent 5,701,497)

11.   Fung et al. (US Patent 6,069,939)

12.   Levin (US Patent 6,996,520)

13.   Chong et al. (US Patent 5,535,120).

14.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Agnes Dobrowolski whose telephone number is 571-270-1453.

The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9AM- 4PM EST.

        If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Patrick Edouard can be reached on 571-272-7603. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AD

PATRICK N. EDOUARD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER